

IX.—On new Species of *Rhopalocera* from *Toungoo*, Burma, and the *Battak Mountains* in *Sumatra*. By Major J. M. FAWCETT.

Ragadia simplex, sp. n.

Hab. Battak Mountains, Sumatra: June 1896.

Description.—*Male.* Upperside pale fuliginous brown, crossed by two darker fuscous bands running parallel to one another from the costa of the fore wing to the inner margin of the hind wing, the outer being much broadened on the hind wing. There is also a shorter band proximal to the body, which, starting parallel to the others on the fore wing costa, ends at the origin of the submedian of the fore wing.

From the apex of the fore wing to the inner angle of the hind wing runs a submarginal row of small indistinct fuscous spots, one in each interspace. The wing-margins are narrowly fuscous, the colour being bounded by a narrow submarginal band looped on the fore wing and on the hind wing parallel to the margin.

Underside similar in markings to the upper, but the ground-colour pale buff and the row of spots silver instead of fuscous.

The antennæ, head, thorax, abdomen, and legs like those of *R. crisia*, Hübner, from which this species differs in its generally pale ground-colour, and in the ocellate band of *crisia* being reduced to mere pupils of silver below and fuscous above.

Cynthia circe, sp. n.

Hab. Toungoo, Burma (March to June); Beeling, Tenasserim.

Description.—The species is allied to *C. erota*, Fabr., and *pura*, Swinhoe, from Cherra Punji. The male has exactly the colour of that sex of *pura*, Swinhoe, and only differs in the greater irregularity of the dark line crossing the wings from the middle of the costa of the fore wings to the anal angle of the hind wings and in the slightly more produced tail at the third median vein of the hind wings. The dark wing-markings tend to be a little more distinct.

Female. Upperside differs from that sex of *C. erota* in the white band of both wings being much broader, extending decreasingly in breadth to the anal angle of the hind wing, and the submarginal area beyond the white band being golden

brown instead of bluish fuscous. Underside no purple suffusion.

A character common to both sexes is the almost complete absence of the discal zigzag fuscous fascia which crosses the middle of both wings in typical *C. erota*, the white band in the female and the lighter band in the male of *Cynthia circe* being almost immaculate. I have a series of males from Burma which present absolutely no variation in the characters described above, and I possess but one female from Toungoo, Burma, which is exactly matched by a female in the British Museum from Beeling, Tenasserim. If the *C. asela* of Moore, from Ceylon, is recognized as a species distinct from *C. erota* (Fabricius), this species must also be regarded as distinct, as the Ceylon form is much nearer *C. erota* (typical) in both sexes.

Charaxes ajax, sp. n.

Hab. Battak Mountains, Sumatra: June, July.

Description.—*Male.* Allied to *C. corax*, Felder, from which it differs in the ground-colour of upper and underside being darker, the outer black band on the upperside of the fore wing being slightly broader and extending broadly black to the anal angle of the fore wing, its inner edge straighter, as the crescentic markings are clearly detached in the intermedian spaces; two fulvous spots, the upper displaced outwards between the radial, and the lower in the following interspace, continuing the series of fulvous lunules formed by the black crescents and the border.

The submarginal black spots on the hind wing are larger and more triangular, their inner edges irrorated with black atoms, and the first four from the anal angle tipped with a minute white spot. The underside is of a rich glaucous colour, in some lights inclining to purplish, much darker than any *corax*, more resembling some of the darker specimens of *baya*, Moore. The light violaceous antemarginal line is present in the fore wing, and within it are indistinct greenish lunules. In the hind wing a broad antemarginal band of olivaceous green, sinuated in each interspace, is bounded anteriorly by a narrow brownish border.

The disk is crossed by the usual dark lines, the outermost bounded by olivaceous green irrorations, which are wanting in *corax*.

Poritia geta, sp. n.

Hab. Toungoo, Burma: March. ¹

Description.—*Male.* Allied to *P. pleurata*, Hew., and

P. Hewitsoni, Moore. The blue area as large as in the former, occupying the entire discoidal cell of the fore wing, and in the submedian interspace all but reaching the outer margin. There are two blue apical spots as in *Hewitsoni*, but no black spot in the submedian interspace as in most specimens of that species, nor even the black line on the submedian vein as in typical *pleurata*. In the hind wing the blue area occupies the discoidal cell and extends a little above the radial. The outer margin of the hind wing is narrowly black, and there are, as in *pleurata*, traces of marginal and submarginal rows of black markings.

Below, the markings much resemble those of *pleurata*, but are more indistinct, more parallel, and on a pale ground.

X.—Description of a new Rat from China.

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

AMONG a collection made at Kuatun, N.W. Fokien, and presented to the National Museum by Messrs. J. de La Touche and C. B. Rickett, there occur three specimens of a fine large rat as large as *Mus Edwardsi*, Thos., found at the same locality, but quite different from that and more nearly allied to the Burmese *Mus Bowersi*, And. It is, however, clearly distinct, and may be called

Mus Latouchei, sp. n.

Size very large. Upper surface uniformly clear grizzled grey, without tinge of yellow; the fur composed of grey hairs intermixed with slender, flattened, white, brown-tipped spines, not numerous or stiff enough to make the fur feel really spinous. Under surface pure white or yellowish white throughout, the line of demarcation on sides not very sharply defined. Ears large, evenly rounded. Hands white above, the fingers almost naked. Feet greyish proximally, white on the digits. Tail about as long as the head and body, its scales averaging about ten to the centimetre, very thinly haired, uniformly brown above and below, the extreme tip white.

Skull, in proportion to the size of the animal, rather lightly built. Compared to that of *Mus Bowersi* the nasals are more square-ended behind, the line of the fronto-premaxillary and fronto-nasal sutures is straight across from side to side